The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 25 November 1971
Tenth Year - No. 502 - By air

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Peking takes up the China seat in the United Nations

The People's Republic of China's delegation to the United Nations has arrived in New York after a slight delay. Peking has taken its time, demonstratively refraining from taking full advantage of the triumphant General Assembly vote of 25 October.

This corresponds with the importance attached to the event by Peking's domestic propaganda. Mainland China's admission to the UN was not given banner headlines in the Chinese press nor was the general public ordered on to the streets for victory demonstrations.

There was no mistaking the satisfaction with which the unexpected outcome of the UN wote was received but Peking was not going out of its way to issue jubilant commentaries.

It is still too early to conclude from the restraint of Peking's response that the People's Republic plans to adopt a positive role at the United Nations. The Chinese leadership's attitude towards the world organisation in the past justifies a more sanguine outlook.

Not six years ago Peking called for the establishment of a kind of counter-UN to unite the progressive countries of the Third World. Four years ago Premier Chou En-lai declared that the United Nations needed totally reorganising and transforming.

Only last year the Peking *People's Daily* described the UN as an organisation dominated by the two superpowers and undergoing an irreversible decline.

In recent years Peking's assessment of the world organisation may have mellowed but profound scepticism to say the least is still evident.

To expect Peking's consistent criticism of the United Nations to change to unconditional approval overnight would be to believe in miracles. The Chinese Communists are not going to abandon their target of world revolution at the UN. They will make life difficult for the two superpowers wherever and whenever the opportunity arises.

They will do so because China suspects the two nuclear giants of wanting to divide the world between them and because China is of the opinion that all countries, whether large or small, can lay claim to equal rights.

It is clear that Peking would accordingly like to set up as the guardian of the have-nots. The Chinese Communists will likewise act as advocates of the Third World, believing as they do that their example is one to be emulated by developing countries and that this approach is likely to increase their influence on world affairs.

This may be Peking's strategy but it does not necessarily mean that China in the UN will be a Trojan horse or a wolf in sheep's clothing.

The Communists have been in power for over twenty years on the Chinese mainland and experience has shown that Peking has always been circumspect and cautious in the field of foreign policy.

International revolutionary slogans may well have been bandied about but in practice considerations of national interest have remained paramount.

It ought not to be forgotten that for nearly a century China has had little opportunity of playing a constructive part of its own in world affairs. Until not long ago China felt itself to be continually humiliated by foreign powers and forced to fight incessantly for its independence.

Peking meets with an enthusiastic domestic response to its current claim that the two forms of imperialism can no longer deal with China in the way they were able to do only a matter of decades ago. It sounds a little too easy to assert that the victory of Chinese Communism is, in the final analysis, nothing more nor less than an act of vengeance on the part of Chinese nationalism but there is some truth in the claim.

The corollary is, of course, that national humiliation having proved the catalyst of a revolutionary idea the revolutionary elan could mellow as immediate national ambitions are achieved.

It will soon enough become apparent whether or not this theory is borne out in the specific instance of the United Nations.

The circumspection Peking has show of late and the despatch of a highly qualified delegation to New York do not indicate that the Chinese aim first and foremost to throw a spanner in the works.

Peking's past criticism of the United Nations has undoubtedly been due to no small extent to the stubborn policy of blackballing Peking's membership of the world organisation.

China will nonetheless be an awkward fellow-member of the UN for many countries, particularly the superpowers, Peking will not be slow to grasp the opportunity of becoming the world's third principal political power.

The staggering outcome of the China vote has certainly shown that countries which count on the unquestioning loyalty of others can come in for an unpleasant surprise. This time America has been at the receiving end but one of these days China could come in for a similar shock were it to rely on the same system of arithmetic as the two superpowers have done to date.

Not all Third World countries are going to accept China as a great power. Not all of them are in transports of delight about Peking's ambitions in respect of nuclear armament.

There are the beginnings of a trend towards arguments and conviction carrying the day. This is something the latest member of the United Nations will have to bear in mind.

Harry Hamm

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 12 November 1971)

IN THIS ISSUE



Indian Premier in Bonn

India's Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, visited Bonn in the course of her tour of European capitals. She met Chancellor Willy Brandt and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and discussed with them international problems including the India-Pakistan problem.

(Photo: J.H. Darchinger)

European intregration must be reconciled with U.S. claims

Europe has been concerned with itself for long enough. Time and time again attempts have been made to progress from the nucleus of the Common Market towards greater political unity.

Always the outcome has been a reversion to the economic community that is all that has become of the European dream of Adenauer, Schumann and de Gasperi and has, if nothing else, resulted in a lasting nexus of national interests of the Six.

Now that Britain has managed (and been in a position) to agree in principle to joining the Common Market a fresh feeling of optimism is abroad in the EEC.

The problems that remain to be solved are difficult enough but Britain, having been so often rebuffed, deserves to be lent a helping hand in scaling the final obstacles. The same goes for countries like Denmark and Norway, which have followed suit in applying for membership of the Common Market.

In Denmark and Norway referendums will need to be held on membership and both countries are making the most of this opportunity of negotiating the best terms possible. To a certain extent they are going to need time to overcome a divided public opinion, as in Britain's case.

Even so the EEC would do well to think in longer terms and discuss the formation of a free trade area with countries either unable or unwilling to apply for full membership, such as the neutrals.

Consideration of this aspect makes it particularly apparent how much time the countries of Europe have wasted. In the past European integration was always assured of American approval; now it is the cause of anxiety and distrust in the United States.

The final provisions for the EEC, which were considered to be a temporary arrangement until such time as the Six reached maturity as a community, are not, if America can help it, to take the form of yet another free trade area.

Having already, for once, attached greater importance to its own interests in the trade and monetary sectors the United States is threatening fresh counter-measures.

The world's major creditor feels for once that it itself deserves special treatment.

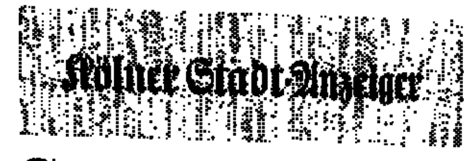
As no one on either side of the Atlantic can reasonably deny that ties of fate bind the United States and Europe the process of further European integration can no longer remain a matter for Europe alone.

In difficult circumstances an attempt will have to be made to reconcile European integration with America's claims.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 10 November 1971)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

France resents 'world of Yalta' moves that seem to bypass Europe



Georges Pompidou, the French President, is a statesman with diplomatic flair. He reminds hardly anyone of the tyrannical obduracy with which General de Gaulle strove to gain predominance in Europe for France, nipping all attempts to bring about Western integration in the bud.

M. Pompidou, jovial in manner and with a sure eye for the feasible, has never laid himself open to cheap and nasty suspicions of being nothing but a pale imitation of the General.

Disregarding for a moment the General's want of moderation there have not, fundamentally, been a great many changes in French policy. The difference is that M. Pompidou has a far more attractive line of patter than the rather blustering General.

Whether it is a matter of exchange rates, the future structure of the Common Market, relations with the United States or the Eastern Bloc four tenets of French foreign policy remain unchanged even though they are presented in a less challenging manner than in the General's day.

France's insistence on retaining national sovereignty continues to determine the pace and extent of European integration.

Like his predecessor M. Pompidou is not prepared to agree to processes of decision that run counter to the French national interest whether it be a matter of enlarging the Common Market or pursuing a policy of detente with the Eastern Bloc.

France continues to refuse point blank to allow its partners to impose their will on it, to bring pressure to bear or to grasp the initiative.

Last but not least Paris is determined by means of alliances and organisational links to ensure the continuation of adequate political supervision of this country in order both to prevent the emergence of an independent Bonn policy towards the East and to forestall Federal Republic domination of Western Europe resulting from Bonn's position of economic strength.

These are facts with which any Federal government in Bonn must live, indeed they form the basis of the special relationship between Paris and Bonn.

This must be borne in mind in consideration of the summit meeting between the French President and the Federal Chancellor which Herr Brandt has suggested might be held before the end of *this year to resolve the monetary strife.*

This conference can be expected to result in clear concessions by Bonn on Dr Schiller's flotation of the *deutschmark* (a red rag to a bull as far as the French are concerned) rather than revaluation of the franc.

The full extent of differences of opinion will not, however, become apparent until the summit meeting of all heads of government of the enlarged Common Market that Common Market Foreign Ministers, meeting in Rome, have decided is to be held some time next year.

On the face of it a lack of imagination might seem to be the reason why the organisational framework and certain control mechanisms for concentrating the political will and economic force of Common Market members have still to be agreed.

The main obstacles in the way of swifter consolidation of Europe are, however, in point of fact varying expectations as regards the benefits to be derived from the Common Market and contrasting assessments of the progress to be desired of detente policy.

France is all in favour of internal consolidation of the EEC that is likely to be of benefit to its own industrial backlog and agricultural overproduction.

But as for the political superstructure that would enable Europe to speak with one voice on matters of foreign policy France feels further progress would make inroads on French interests.

In the wake of Mr Brezhnev's recent visit to the French capital French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann reiterated the fundamentals of policy towards European diplomacy.

They run counter to many of this country's wishes and indeed come closest to the Soviet viewpoint.

This is particularly striking in the case of the all-European security conference proposed by the East. It has been easy enough for Bonn to express its sympathy with the general idea and go along with France's proposals in respect of the details.

What France has suggested is a preparatory conference of Foreign Ministers, the appointment of commissions whose work is then to be reviewed at a further conference of Foreign Ministers. An all-European summit meeting would then round off the whole.

These are hardly proposals to which one can object yet Bonn's views on the subjects to be discussed are nonetheless poles apart from those of France.

In common with all other Nato countries Bonn would prefer the security conference not to be inaugurated prior to negotiations on a mutual balanced force reduction. The French, on the other hand, are not interested in troop cuts.

The reason given is that France is opposed to the idea of negotiations between the two military pacts because they would legitimate what General de Gaulle dismissed as the "world of Yalta" – in which, France maintains, America and Russia bypass Europe and do as they please.

As long as the political causes of confrontation between East and West remain to be settled Paris considers it wrong to work in advance on the military symptoms of tension.

The French make far less frequent mention of the second reason why they are opposed to troop cuts. Reduction would lessen US presence in Europe to such an extent that the outcome would be a disturbance in the balance of power.

No official mention at all is made of the third reason, which is that France has concentrated on its expensive nuclear *force de frappe* and neglected conventional armaments.

For this reason at least Paris is all in favour of its eastern neighbour's Bundeswehr remaining at full strength.

Since no one is agreed as to what represents a more stable order in Europe and how it is to be brought about it is hardly surprising that political organisation in the Western part of the Continent is slow to take shape.

The spur, indeed the compulsion to exercise solidarity, if need be at the expense of the individual national interest, has yet to result from the fascination of the Community. As yet it remains dependent on the general situation, in particular on pressure from without.

Not even a Common Market summit conference can bring about fundamental changes in this respect but it might result in half-changes, which, as experience shows, is a good deal, especially in the foreign policy sector.

Last but not least, even France, bent on retaining a special position as it is, has never closed its eyes for all time to changes in the situation. This was something that the General did not do and M. Pompidou will not do so either.

Kurt Becker

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 10 November 1971)

Brezhnev and Pompidou delighted with results of Paris meeting

Many contemporary observers feel Soviet policy in Europe to be indecipherable yet dangerous for the survival of Western Europe. There is talk of a pax Sovietica, peace through the good graces of Moscow.

The current situation is nonetheless the result of both Soviet and Western policies and the future of Europe is likely to be equally determined by Western and Eastern power factors, the one pretty well striking a balance with the other.

The West is certainly prepared to come to terms, as was shown, by the United States in particular, when on 13 August 1961 the Berlin Wall was accepted as a fait accompli and no risks taken.

This, as far as Moscow was concerned, must have been a clear enough indication that Bonn's reunification policy could no longer count on Western support, though Soviet observers had never considered this to be more than a theoretical possibility.

The pledges made by the Western powers in treaties with Bonn to support German reunification provided it were pursued by peaceful means were, from the Soviet point of view, merely a ploy to justify rearmament and the pursuit of pro-Western policies by Bonn in the eyes of public opinion in the Federal Republic.

The Soviet leaders knew from their talks with representatives of the Western powers in Berlin in 1945, particularly the French, that at bottom none of the countries concerned was in favour of reunification.

It was eminently clear that everyone, alarmed by the evident power of a united Germany in the Second World War, was determined to weaken the German state even more than at the 1919 Versaillies Treaty.

The West subsequently manoeuvred itself into a favourable position in the light of public opinion in the Federal Republic by means of a public show of verbal contrast between Soviet policy and its own stated readiness to consider reunification while at the same time taking no practical steps towards this goal.

When, in 1952, Stalin challenged the West by offering Germany reunification Dr Adenauer on Western advice promptly spurned the offer. In the course of the fifties Moscow later made no bones about its political aims as far as Germany was concerned.

Soviet historian Professor Khvostov once commented that the contemporary reason behind the establishment of the German Democratic Republic had been the desire so to nip the potential of the bourgeois, private economy based German state in the bud that Germany could no longer represent the slightest danger.

This indeed was the basic viewpoint of all major powers concerned but only Soviet policy towards the GDR represented open pursuit of this aim.

US-Soviet cooperation over this fundamental issue did not become patently apparent until the non-proliferation treaty, which in imposing limits on future militarily relevant potential affected the two German states first and foremost.

As long as Bonn was able to bring moral and political pressure to bear in the direction of reunification, formally supported by the West, Moscow exerted counterpressure at the neuralgic point in the Western camp, West Berlin.

Every move designed to further reunification or which ran counter to the interests of the GDR, as the East preferred to put it, was countered by pressure on West Berlin.

In 1958, when there was a serious risk of the GDR being sucked dry economically, Khrushchev issued his Berlin ultimatum.

This tough move may have seemed to be ineffective but, viewed from Moscow's angle, did cause sufficient psychological upset in the West to persuade America, Britain and France eventually to accept the Wall in Berlin and so despite verbal protests to agree to the stabilisation of the second state on German soil.

Since then there has been a logical progression towards balance and stability in Europe and Moscow's pressure on West Berlin has been formal rather than massive in nature.

When the Brandt government then declared itself ready to accept the existence of the second German state the Soviet Union in return was prepared to accept accrued links between West Berlin and the Federal Republic – regardless of the fact that Moscow had for years denied their existence and careless of virulent protests lodged by Walter Ulbricht.

This acceptance was accelerated because Moscow shared Franz Josef Strauss' view that pressure brought to bear on West Berlin tended basically only to consolidate Nato and that Soviet policy in Europe could only be effective if the Kremlin were to loosen its grip on the

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The German Tribune

Publisher: Friedrich Reinecke. Editor-in-Chief: Eberhard Wagner. Assistant Editor-in-Chief: Otto Heinz. Editor: Alexander Anthony. English language sub-editor: Geoffrey Penny. – Distribution Manager: Georgine von Platen.

Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH, 23 Schoene Aussicht, Hamburg 76. Tel.: 2 28 51. Telex: 02 14733. Bonn bureau: Konrad Kadlubowski, 56 Adenauerallee, 53 Bonn. Tel.: 22 61 53. Telex: 08 86398.

Advertising rates list No. 8 – Annual subscription DM 25.

Printed by Krögers Buch- und Verlagsdruckerei, Hamburg-Blankenese. Distributed in the USA by: MASS MAILINGS, Inc. 540 West 24th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE reprint are published in cooperation with the editorial staffs of leading newspapers of the Federal Republic of Germany. They are complete translations of the original text, in no way abridged nor editorially redrafted. THE GERMAN TRIBUNE also publishes THE GERMAN TRIBUNE Quarterly Review, a selection from German periodicals.

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HOME AFFAIRS

Bundestag confrontation can have its political advantages

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Present discussions about domestic policies are marked not so much by the battle for a certain cause as by an impression: confrontation. This confrontation, which many government statements suggest could be "all-out", is being attacked by the parties in power in Bonn and is regretted by the Opposition.

This watchword indicates that the dualism of the parties in the Bundestag has developed into a mere battle of words between government and Opposition.

This is closely linked with the accusation being levelled at the Opposition of simply putting as many obstacles in the way of the government as possible.

In fact there is no question of confrontation in the well-known destructive sense. The opposite stands taken by the two major parties are the most natural thing in the world and the most important factor in the correct working of the parliamentary system in this country.

What happened was that in the days of the Grand Coalition, an amalgam of opposites, the public got used to controversies being hammered out in parliamentary committees, at private meetings and over afternoon tea. Arguments were not brought out into the light. Parliamentary debates were confined to platitudes of self-praise and slight attacks on the other party but with all the sting taken out of them. The whole was covered up with a layer of icing – complimentary statements about the wonderful way the unlikely coalition was working.

When the Kiesinger/Brandt government came to an end the situation had to change, and any champion of parliamentary democracy would say change for the better!

There may be the first signs of real confrontation brewing. They occasionally become visible as a result of the division of responsibilities on both sides. While Brandt and Barzel are acting the part of statesmen Wehner and Strauss are having to do the dirty work, defamation and the like.

But as far as controversial matters themselves are concerned there has never been an unconditional No from the Opposition. There has never been a complete end to political cooperation in the Bundestag, nor any inkling that the political unity of the Federal Republic was in the remotest danger.

What is actually meant by confrontation can be seen clearly by the example provided by London at present, where the Labour Party has thrown caution to the winds and declared an all-out battle against the Conservatives on the question of whether or not Britain should join the EEC.

In comparison with this the attitude of the Opposition here to the treaties with the East Bloc States is subtle and full of nuances, being permeated with statesmanlike hesitation.

It is tactically right for the government to talk about confrontation and complain about it. Every government is well advised to draw a clear line of demarcation between itself and the Opposition, marking itself as a team providing all the action and passing off the Opposition as a quarrelsome bunch negating all the government's actions just for the sake of it, without providing any real alternatives.

Adenauer was a past master at these tactics. But the SPD finally managed to whip the carpet from under the then government following the Bad Godesberg programme by a policy of reconciliation.

The CDU/CSU is prevented from doing this because it is not like the SPD of those days trying to prove that it is capable of forming a government, and that it able to rise to governmental power via a coalition with its rival.

Confirmation of confrontation would weigh heavily on a country such as this in which memories of German dissension are still alive, in which togetherness is rated highly in society from the outset, in which attempts by non-political minds to achieve harmony have an air of respectability and in which the nature of politics, especially parliamentary democracy has been repressed, particularly in the Establishment.

Many Germans consider politics as the realm of all that is Good, True and Beautiful, although they know they should know better.

The CDU is reacting to allegations of confrontationism with a defensive stand. The party has made expressions of goodwill and pleaded for everything possible to be done to make cooperation feasible.

They deserve to be believed. They don't want to obstruct, but want to obstruct, but want to be constructive and where they have no alternative but to reject what the government has proposed they want to supply an alternative course of their own.

They are overlooking the fact that for an Opposition a defensive stance is suicidal, and that a self-imposed search for alternatives is no less disastrous.

If the Opposition is convinced that so-called domestic reforms are a nonsense then it must come out decidedly in favour of the status quo and a simple No is the most positive and constructive answer it can give.

Of course it cannot seek its salvation in opposing foreign policies instead, a fact that a number of its predecessors were not willing to grasp.

In this field the government has an advantage from the outset. A government acts and has a direct influence on procedures and results. All an Opposition can do is pass comment.

Confrontation or polarisation that is kept within the bounds of reason politically speaking can provide decided advantages. It is beneficial to party dualism. It helps to de-personalise politics and the interests of the general public are diverted to the actual core of the political battle.

Also priorities of domestic policy may emerge more clearly, that is to say everything that is within parliament grasp.

Above all constructive confrontation permits an effective stylisation of the opponents. There is no longer a competition between two parties differentiated only by the fact that the one acts swiftly with a sense of happiness at doing a good deed, recognising the external status quo and rummaging around at home trying to work out all kinds of ideological concepts while the other is hesitant, puts on a gloomy expression and tags along.

This is replaced by one great party aiming at permanent reform facing up to another great party which defends the constitutional status of a liberal constitutional State.

Johannes Gross

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 9 November 1971)

Continued from page 2

ity in the assumption that reunification was not in any case a feasible proposition.

Soviet realisation that this was and had to be the case was intensified by the fact that all efforts by Moscow after the fall of Khrushchev to achieve a modus vivendi with Peking proved a failure. The Kremlin could not in the circumstances afford a confrontation with Western Europe.

At present, though, it is abundantly clear that the Western interest in freezing German squabbles coincides with the Soviet interest in establishing a basis for manifold cooperation with Western Europe so as to concentrate to a greater extent on China and domestic difficulties.

The evident agreement reached at the meeting between Brezhnev and Pompidou in Paris merely serves to reflect mutual delight at having coped with a difficult phase the settlement of which neither Moscow nor Paris have entirely forgotten at any time between 1945 and the present day.

In the face of tough domestic resistance the Federal government in Bonn has toed the line, abruptly and better late than never.

With Nato support Chancellor Brandt would now like to establish a network of ties with the East in general and the Soviet Union in particular that is sufficient to reinforce the relative security provided by the North Atlantic pact with a platform of interests held in common with the USSR.

Nato security is no longer considered absolute. It must be accompanied, so Bonn at present feels, by a long-term policy of detente with the Soviet Union. Opponents of this policy may journey to Washington and lament that the Berlin Agreement tolled the death knell of reunification policy but in so doing they completely forget that the Western Allies have for some time shelved the topic.

Since the end of the Second World War German reunification has, as far as America, Britain and France are concerned, been an exclusively theoretical consideration even though at times it has proved to be of tremendous propaganda value.

Heinz Lathe

(Kieler Nachrichten, 9 November 1971)

Conrad Ahlers advocates continuation of SPD/FDP coalition

In the opinion of Government Chief Spokesman Conrad Ahlers there is neither a multi-party system nor a two-party system in the Federal Republic, but a two-group or two-bloc system.

"The one group is formed by the governing parties, the SPD and the FDP, and the other, which is best regarded as a bloc, is made up of the CDU and CSU," Ahlers said.

He does not intend his differentiation between group and bloc to be taken as a parallel to the system in the German Democratic Republic in which the "bloc system" recognises the existence (albeit illusory) of smaller parties alongside the almighty Socialist Unity Party (SED).

The relationship between the CDU and CSU is of a completely different, much freer nature, despite their joint activities in the Bundestag. At any rate they are more closely and tightly unified than the SPD and FDP partners.

In Ahlers' opinion the cooperation to date between the government coalition partners and the decisive statements made by the FDP at their recent party political conference have paved the way for a continuation of the SPD/FDP coalition after the 1973 general elections, with the two parties forming a united front with similar interests.

The Government Chief Spokesman says he realises that there are certain difficulties with regard to demarcation between the two parties and regards this as "natural".

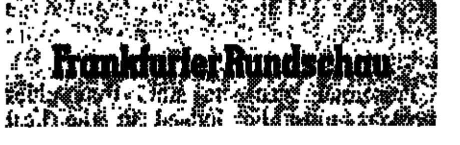
The third party in the land, he said, had difficulties in making its presence felt which involved policy-making and organisational problems.

Differences of opinion within the party were a further burden, he stated.

In his opinion the significance of the FDP as a force to be reckoned with could best be based in future on its work on the domestic policy scene. He said: "At least in the first half of the seventies this will consist of broadening the political platform of the governing coalition offering the voter a wider political field than the CDU/CSU can manage."

(Telegraf, 4 November 1971)

Filbinger excludes Ostpolitik from his tactics



Baden-Württemberg Prime Minister Hans Filbinger has stated that he does not intend to make the Ostpolitik with all its many aspects a matter for electioneering tactics, and hence subject it to emotional considerations.

This statement by the Baden-Württemberg state chairman of the CDU seems to have been born of the recognition that in this matter of the East Bloc treaties the CDU could find itself for the first time since the party was formed taking a line that contrasts radically with the opinions of the vast majority of the populace.

The CDU obviously fears that it would by so doing lose the favour of the electorate and hence the Baden-Württemberg provincial assembly elections which are due to be held next April.

Champions of these treaties with Moscow and Warsaw must now be hoping that the trouble the Baden-Württemberg Prime Minister has put himself to, on account of the key position he holds, in taking a definite line with regard to the treaties will rub off on the rest of the party. They will be hoping that Filbinger's statement will have a definite influence on the process of opinion-forming in the body of the party.

But it is certain that Hans Filbinger's desire to see the election campaign fought without reference to the whole theme of the Ostpolitik will not be fulfilled.

The political aspects of these local elections are far too strong for this to come about. Baden-Württemberg is far too important territory, especially when it comes to the matter of the East Bloc policies of the government.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 8 November 1971)

■ WELFARE

Mothers who bring up their children alone are in urgent need of assistance

Three hundred and sixty thousand mothers in this country have to bring up their children on their own. A small number of them recently attended a reception held by President Gustav Heinemann. Dr Helga Stödter, the Hamburg lawyer, examines what life is like for them.

When President Gustav Heinemann recently met a group of widowed, divorced and unmarried mothers at Palais Schaumburg in Bonn he was the first German head of state to show interest in the fate of these women and children who normally benefit little from the blessings of our affluent society.

A large number of mothers come into this category. Of the 7.3 million families with children under the age of fifteen 360,000 are only half a family, because the mother lives alone with her children.

More than a million people are affected – 140,000 widows, 133,000 divorcees, 86,000 unmarried mothers and a total of 734,000 children under fifteen.

The government too recently turned its sights on this section of the population when the Ministry of Health published a report on these mothers and their dependents.

Statistics confirm what experts have long known. The personal and economic position of these women and children is poor, much worse than it should be in view of the sacrifices made by the mother.

Although almost all of them have to bring up their children without the help of the father and although most of them also have to go out to work their average net income is low.

About a third of all married mothers go out to work but the figure rises to 39 per cent with widowed women with children, 71 per cent with divorced women with children and reaches a peak of 85.5 per cent with unmarried mothers.

But a widow's average earnings total only 590 Marks a month while a divorcee earns 550 Marks and an unmarried mother 510 Marks.

These figures reflect social attitudes. *Widows attract sympathy*, divorcees are treated with indifference and unmarried mothers are still looked upon with contempt by many people.

The problems faced by these mothers are well-known. They have a double accomodation for another thousand children and often have the double strain of being a mother and going out to work. But they are given little help, if any.

Neither Bonn nor the Federal States or local government authorities have any clearly defined programme to help these mothers. Only the main symptoms of the condition are cured, if anything happens at all.

The main symptoms are evident from the statistics. For years the mortality figures for illegitimate babies have been twice as high as those for children.

Illegitimate children are fourteen times more likely to be brought up in a home than legitimate children. Though they only make up five per cent of births, seventy per cent of the children in homes are illegitimate.

This figure does of course decline in the course of time but this is balanced by a rise in the numbers of the children of divorced and widowed mothers.

Ninety per cent of the children brought up in homes in one Federal state were from families where there was only one parent, usually the mother.

Why is this the case? Bringing up a child in a home is often inevitable and for the good of the child. But frequently mother and child have been left in the lurch. Many authorities still believe that "it lies in the nature of things" for a mother to leave her child in order to earn money for them both.

In one city 29 per cent of all illegitimate children are sent to a home immediately after birth. Costs for taking care of them approach a thousand Marks a month. The mothers could take care of her children for much less.

But instead of implementing effective measures for mother and child to remain together, the authorities are building more and more homes. Eighty million Marks have been set aside for providing accommodation for another thousand children in South Germany for example. It has been estimated that forty per cent of the children in homes need not be there. That is a colossal figure when it is considered that children at homes are subject to "hospitalism", a serious mental complaint that seems unavoidable even with the best of care and can rarely be cured completely by later treatment.

Healthy children are being made mentally sick every day and society has not recognised its responsibility. Acting on the principle that attack is the best form of defence, people are demanding effective measures to make adoption easier.

One member of the Bundestag made a sweeping judgment when he used the word irresponsible to describe those mothers who were unwilling to allow their children to leave the homes where they lived and be adopted.

Children in homes are not the only ones to suffer. Children brought up by their mother alone suffer under the uncertainty of maintenance payments from their father.

When they are young, they suffer from the fact that their mothers have to go out to work. In the Federal Republic there is no effective financial aid through social schemes for mothers who live alone with their children.

The children suffer from the lack of care and attention while their mothers are at work. There are too few day nurseries in the Federal Republic.

They suffer from the housing shortage as mothers who live alone are not given priority on council housing lists and are rarely informed that they can receive subsidies.

Help would be possible if everyone in a position of responsibility – and that means practically all of us – paid more attention to what should be done.

But where are the members of the Bundestag and Provincial Assemblies who

WELT am SONNTAG

will sponsor the necessary Bills and force these bodies to discuss the position of mothers living alone with their children?

Where are the local authorities that will introduce effective measures in the field of social welfare?

Where are the staff of youth centres and social welfare bodies whose initiatives are not suffocated by the weight of routine work and who can suggest new courses based on past experience?

Where are the many women who complain that their children have grown up and left home leaving both their home and existence empty?

They could take in a mother and child and look after the child when the mother goes out to work, receiving both rent and payment for taking care of the child.

It would be good if President Heinemann's step was understood as a plea for the aid of all who can help. It is understanding and help that is needed.

Helga Stödter

(Welt am Sonntag, 7 November 1971)

Pressing need for better working conditions for older workers

Throughout the course of history there has always been a state of tension between the younger and older generations. This generation gap is also an important factor in the world of employment.

Ever since modern personnel policy has tried to create a pleasant working atmosphere among staff, investigations have been made to find the causes of these differences at the place of work.

What do the findings reveal?

The Rationalisation Board for the West German economy has pointed to experiences in the United States. In the last three years there has been no age limit for newly-appointed staff in 41 per cent of all American firms.

Forty-three per cent of American firms believe that older workers are more productive than their younger colleagues.

Another piece of information to come from the United States is that only nine per cent of the management executives in 86 American firms were younger than forty.

The Federation of West German Employers Associations has demanded the creation of posts for older workers. About a fifth of the total work force in this country is made up of the over-55s, it is claimed.

Thirty-five different time and motion studies have dealt with increasing the productivity of older workers.

Trade unions are calling for solidarity with older workers, better protection for them and the best possible use to be made of all workers.

Analyses of the position of forty to sixty-year-olds at various firms show that their work is suitable. They live in constant fear of losing their job. The less they are expected to do, the more likely they are to fail.

These findings apply to all firms where we met older workers and discussed their position. It could also be seen that the more intelligence a post demanded, the less likely the worker was to fail.

But personnel managers still frequently complain that many of the older workers lose their adaptability. There are sometimes complaints about their stubborness which makes all help impossible.

Women are excluded from these criticisms. Older women employees are often preferred to younger colleagues as they are thought to be more reliable, friendly and on the ball.

"A woman's natural adaptability comes in very useful to her in the professional world and especially in her later years," one labour theorist has stated.

The Banking, Commerce and Insurance Trade Union believes that men who are over fifty are turned down for jobs too quickly.

One personnel manager reports, "When I was first appointed I was asked a dismiss an 'old man' who had just turned fifty. I tried a different approach and sought his understanding. Today he is one of my best workers.

The analyses revealing this type of situation were conducted separately at a number of firms. But the results show an astonishing number of similarities.

Older workers are often employed in the wrong job. That must be changed. Many firms have taken note of the results of surveys and are beginning to judge the performance of their older staff more fairly.

Personnel managers state that older workers must be judged in the best possible light. They do not tend to switch jobs so frequently as younger workers and their accident rate is lower even when the machines they work are the most modern available.

One personnel manager reports, "The dismissal of a worker over fifty needs the approval of the joint worker-management boards. If dismissal is inevitable the firm continues to pay his salary for eighteen months."

Another head of personnel states, "We have a large number of positions for the over-fifties but we cannot fill them despite the fact that we pay anything up to 1,700 Marks a month."

Yet another personnel manager claims, "Though our turnover has increased our staff has decreased by sixteen per cent. But the older workers have nearly all risen to the higher posts. Word has spread that we booked classes at a Hamburg college of commerce for our older workers who were then given higher posts after passing their examinations."

The survey showed that further training represents a great chance for men and women over forty not only to compete with younger colleagues but sometimes to outstrip them by miles.

The paid leave plan suggested by the White-Collar Workers Union for employees wanting to attend courses of further training proposes that all workers should be entitled to two to three weeks.

A plan of this type would improve the chances of older workers considerably. A person relying on what he learned twenty years ago will be at more and more of a disadvantage.

Firms today often point to the low average age of their employees when trying to build up an image of themselves but this could soon change. The analyses conducted showed plainly that firms turning down older workers for reasons of age alone are acting uneconomically as well as anti-socially.

Because of their greater experience and greater reliability many older workers represent a previously unrecognised factor in production. If adequate use is made of psychology or re-shuffles many an unpopular old worker could be turned into a source of help for his younger colleagues.

Rosemarie Winter

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 6 November 1971)

■ BOOK REVIEWS

Nationalism in France and West Germany

Germany and France, the Germans and the French, the dramatic theme touched upon in the correspondence between Goethe and Schiller (though not for the first time) has infinite variations.

Look at everyone who has turned to this subject – kings and kaisers, politicians, generals, scientists, writers and poets, Voltaire, Heine, Madame de Staël, Friedrich Sieburg, René Schickele, Sartre, more recently Adenauer and de Gaulle and now Brandt and Pompidou.

The subject is still relevant. Klaus Otto Nass, a lawyer on the European Commission in Brussels for almost ten years, does

> Klaus Otto Nass: *Gefährdete Freundschaft. Ein Versuch über den Nationalismus in Frankreich und Deutschland.* (Endangered friendship. An essay on nationalism in France and Germany). Published by the Europa Union Verlag, Bonn. pp 264. 14.80 Marks.

not claim to fill any gaps in the wealth of literature on the theme but the comparison of the two types of national feeling and the two types of nationalism and their interrelationship is an original and fruitful subject.

This book is written by a man of the younger generation. Nass was born in 1931 and was thus a child when war broke out. There was little he could have learned about the traditional enemy, as France is often called, and he could not have learned much more about the Third Reich either.

Despite a superficial rapprochement between the two peoples and, with certain reservations, their politics, Nass believes that the problem of the two countries has still not been solved and he sticks to his guns until it hurts.

This rapprochement accepts rather than excludes the fundamental differences of thought and government that are the result of centuries and will continue into the future.

To conceal this fact and ignore the difference (as at every session of the Common Market Council of Ministers for example) is tantamount to providing a new source of conflict.

People working in a political bureaucracy like the European Commission and following the minor skirmishes and major battles will daily stumble across the subject of France and Germany and the varying mentality of the two nations.

It is admittedly the Germans who tend to ponder on the subject more. Our neighbour does not explore the field in such Faustian depths. The French feel themselves to be French and their awareness of their history is not affected by military defeats, changes of government or revolutions.

Young readers to whom the subject of the book may appear to be rather strange (for who believes in the existence of nationalism today?) might begin reading the work by consulting the documents to be found in the appendix.

They will really make a person catch his breath. The documents range from Metternich's report on his talks with Napoleon, speeches by Kaiser William II, and Bismarck's speech about Alsace and Lorraine after the Franco-Prussian War to Goebbels' appeal to learn hatred for the French and, more recently, the words of Konrad Adenauer and General de Gaulle.

Nass summarises, "As long as one's memory stretches back to the bloody misunderstandings of the past 150 years friendship between the Germans and French will be based on crumbling foundations and the alliance of States will be in danger."

The description of the two types of nationalism and their excesses is to the point. Nass tends to be more critical of his fellow-countrymen than his neighbours.

Nothing could be omitted from what is said about German nationalism but a little more could be added about French nationalism. Little attention is paid for example to the importance of the French Army for nationalism there and its link with the Army's political role.

It is perhaps a little exaggerated to stress France's cultural aggression. But who can always give a fair and balanced report on this subject?

The description of German national feeling and all its changes is strict. Punctuality, uprightness, hard work and profundity are all too often considered to be German characteristics.

"The sheer diligence proclaimed as a German virtue is an erroneous feature of national self-evaluation." And Mauriac once said, "Your virtues are terrible". One side is more daemonic while the other is more logical.

The author, rooted in the world of day-to-day politics as he is, draws the conclusion that the important thing is to conduct German policies without bothering about what the essence of being German is. Who wants to contradict that or dismiss the demand as irrelevant?

As an alternative to nationalism, Nass demands a new system of political ethics which he only outlines. Instead of the vain search for the symbols of a nation's value there should be a search for the realities, a greater cognizance of the existing situation and better self-awareness resulting in reliable self-esteem.

This could also give rise to an "inward" understanding of German history, especially if the solution of the painful and dangerous tensions in the German character were conceived as "work" still to be done. Expertise should replace tactics, reason should take the place of taboo. In short, politics must be without ideology.

Who would ignore the warning to be vigilant in case there is a resuscitation of nationalism in either country, and who would dismiss as superfluous the call for an efficient European Community?

The nationalist aspects of the present currency talks and the forthcoming Olympic Games are enough to instil fear in anyone, including our neighbours.

Hans Herbert Götz

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 30 October 1971)

Brest-Litovsk and Rapallo seen from Berlin and Moscow

To escape its self-imposed isolation, history will always have to ensure that it provides all the vital details on the one hand and, on the other, draws up an extensive balance after critically examining all its findings and submits the final version to the general public for it to form a judgment on the subject.

Both books discussed here can serve as examples of the two courses taken by historical science. Linke's primary aim was to trace and interpret previously unknown documents and, by evaluating Russian sources too, record the complex developments between Brest-Litovsk and Rapallo from both the Berlin and Moscow point of view, paying special attention to political and economic contacts.

In their expert, critically committed and stylistically brilliant survey of more than twenty years of German-Soviet

> Horst Günther Linke: *Deutsch-sowjetische Beziehungen bis Rapallo* (German-Soviet Relations up to Rapallo). *Abhandlungen des Bundesinstituts für ostwissenschaftliche und internationale Studien*, Volume XXII. Published in 1970 by the Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Cologne. pp 296. 35 Marks.
>
> F.A. Krummacher and H. Lange: *Krieg und Frieden – Geschichte der deutsch-sowjetischen Beziehungen von Brest-Litowsk zum Unternehmen Barbarossa* (War and Peace – the History of German-Soviet Relations from Brest-Litovsk to Operation Barbarossa). Published by Bechtle, Munich. pp 565. 48 Marks.

relations Krummacher and Lange turn to the central problem of why and to what extent events in the Soviet Union influenced political thought and action in Germany and why and to what extent events in Germany have determined and still determine today the thoughts and actions of the State and Party leaders in Moscow.

It may be no more than coincidence that these two books appeared at a time when the Federal Republic's Ostpolitik had been given fresh impetus.

The more the Soviet Union comes into our field of vision after decades of total and mutual separation, the more likely we will be to accept once again the elementary fact, also put forward in these two books, that our own existence as a nation has always been closely linked with that of Russia – even Soviet Russia – and vice-versa.

"The Prussian-Russian and later German-Russian solidarity of interests formed one, if not *the* basic condition for the proclamation and later the existence of the German Empire," Krummacher and Lange write.

"As Hitler like most Germans of his time completely failed to appreciate this fact;" they add, "neither he nor anyone else was aware that at the very moment the Führer and Chancellor broke with this tradition he was automatically wielding the axe that was to destroy the roots of the existence of the Reich."

Both books turn frequently to the basic and ever-relevant question of the importance in Moscow's relations to capitalist States of its traditional policy of security on the one hand and its ideological maxims calling for international revolution on the other.

Foreign Minister Tchitcherin recognised the dilemma between raison d'état and ideological awareness in which Moscow always found itself as it built up its foreign relations, saying before the War:

"The revolutionary Soviet governments are in a somewhat different position from the revolutionary parties. As governments that actually exist they are forced to enter into certain relations with other existing governments and these relations involved essential obligations."

(Das Parlament, 23 October 1971)

Development Aid Minister discusses the Third World

"We are all in the same boat", is what people used to say but this imagery has now given way to the more modern idea of Earth as a capsule hurtling through space.

In his new book Erhard Eppler writes that our aid for the Third World is an ambitious attempt to make life largely bearable for everyone on the spaceship that Earth represents so that it does not become largely intolerable for everyone. Aid is, he says, an investment in a joint future as there will either be a joint future or no future at all.

Eppler explains what he means by this and also gives a concise survey of the problems, aims and methods of development aid.

As the Minister for Development Aid, Eppler can show and justify the changes that have been made in this field, particularly by West Germany.

"The government does not try to force its political, social and economic ideas on its partners abroad," he writes. "It decides in close cooperation with the developing country in question and other partners what measures it wishes to support according to its opportunities, ideas and the methods at its disposal."

Eppler is quoting from a Cabinet decision ascribed to him and comments, "When it is considered that West Germany's development aid was once meant to export our private enterprise, this phraseology is quite remarkable. Development aid is no longer a means of spreading an ideology promising salvation to all but is an attempt to help others find their own way even though it may not be our own."

Eppler justifiably criticises the mass media. Until the mass media support development aid more enthusiastically, he says, the public will not be well-disposed to development aid.

"It may not be fashionable to be against development aid," he comments "but it is not fashionable to be that much in favour of it either." But do the media want that – and can they encourage wide public support?

Eppler is pessimistic: "Who is to enlighten the public if the journalists in the Federal Republic who understand something about the politics of development aid can be counted on the fingers of two hands at the most?

"A lot of the information and news about development aid does not pass the editor's desk as there is nobody there to estimate its value . . .

"As long as West German farming experts in India can turn an area of desert one and a half times as big as the Saar into a region abundant in agricultural produce without the public here paying any attention to the fact, the myths surrounding development aid will remain dangerous . . ."

Eppler's paperback is another useful contribution towards filling a gap in our information. A little more length may have been desirable. Because of the need to be concise Eppler has often done no more than allude to facts that the general public will not know. More explanation would have increased the book's value.

Eppler rejects the criticism that development aid is a form of neo-colonialism, a frequent cry from left-wing and pseudo-left-wing circles.

He also attacks the naive faith often placed in revolution today. This would not cause an immediate drop in the birth rate, he states, it would not increase

> Erhard Eppler: *Wenig Zeit für die Dritte Welt* (Little Time for the Third World). Published by Kohlhammer Urban-Taschenbücher. pp 137. 5.80 Marks.

production, end corruption or make administration function.

The situation in most countries belonging to the Third World is too serious for it to be cured by one act. Urbanisation brings the same problems to Socialist Tanzania as it does to the liberal-capitalist Ivory Coast.

"Revolution and mismanagement are not mutually exclusive," Eppler adds, "and it has not been only Fidel Castro's speeches that have taught us this."

Eppler's book should be read by all people interested in the problems of development aid and by all those people interested in what the world our children live in will be like.

Gert von Paczensky

(Vorwärts, 28 October 1971)

■ OPERA

Berlioz' *Damnation* given interesting performance in Cologne

First night audiences at Cologne Opera House have been led from one transport of delight to another so far this year. The fervent visions of *Tristan*, the frenzies of *Othello*, the hypersensuality of *Don Giovanni* and the orgy of light and colour in *Histeria* are now followed by the ecstasy of Hector Berlioz' *Damnation of Faust*.

As this run should be continued with the premiere of a second *Tristan* production it is very tempting to go around convincing addicts of hashish that music has the same effects and is not such a strain on health.

Volumes could be written on the various ways composers have treated the Faust theme. Gounod's *Faust* immediately provoked a parody by the Parisian composer of operettas, Hervé.

Reutter and Busoni, to name the best-known examples, have made use of the same material and more recently the Belgian avantgarde composer Henri Pousseur has turned to the subject. But no one has come to grips with the material, least of all the most highly praised composer – Berlioz.

The Damnation of Faust could be described as a loose succession of scenes from the life of a seduced seducer. The work with its extensive choral and orchestral score and its elements of grand opera can lay some claim to affinity with Goethe's drama of ideas. Goethe's text is sometimes reproduced exactly and a number of quotes are scattered throughout.

But there is little clarity of character. The figure of Marthe Schwerdtlein as the secret matchmaker and Valentin as the brother sworn to revenge are missing.

During his meditations Faust sometimes appears more like the apostle in Bach's *St John Passion*. Mephisto's daemonic nature is only evident in his eternal trouble-making. Motives such as the guilt and salvation of Margarete and the damnation of Faust remain obscure.

The whole work is a playground of moods, pleasures, loves, passions, a panorama from the Rakoski March to the can-can, a cross between an Easter parade and a plummeting to hell.

Though some features are brilliant it is the nebulous elements that dominate. Even literature from Marlowe to Thomas Mann has only managed to capture certain details from the whole legend.

Hans Neugebauer was responsible for the new production in Cologne. A colleague remarked during the interval that it was no more than the continuation of the multi-media opera.

If it had not been known that Neugebauer had already rehearsed this version of Faust three years ago at Frankfurt the quip could have attracted sardonic laughter. But appearances are deceptive.

A giant wheel dominates the stage designed by Ekkehard Grübler with all the subtle technical skill at his disposal. It may be the wheel of everyday life, it may represent a vicious circle or the turbulence of events or it may be the wheel on which we are broken. It is at any rate a wheel which expresses the inexpressibility of the work from *Vae victis* right up to the *Gloria*.

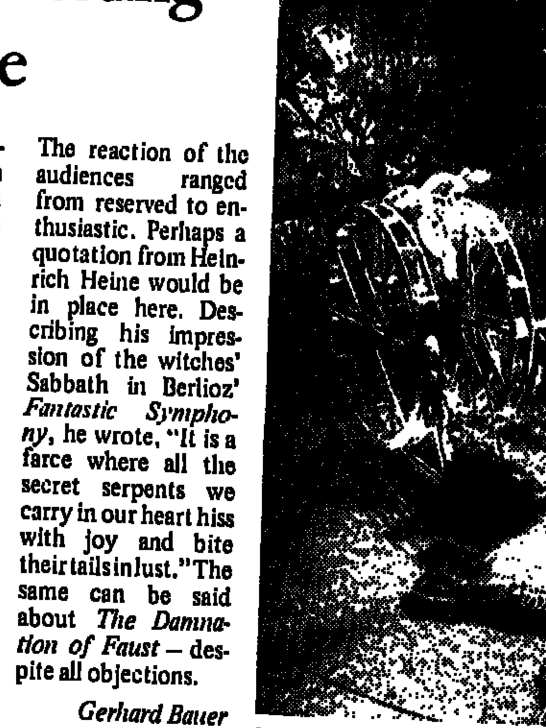
Neugebauer screwed every possible opportunity from this perfect theatre machinery and his control over both crowd scenes and the soloists must be described as masterful.

Janos Kulka was no more than good on the opening evening. He may be the master of dramatic effect when all is noise and thunder but he did not capture all the inward expression of the lyrical passages until the second act.

Elements of wit, humour, sarcasm and burlesque are not his strong point anyway. During these passages he moved forward ponderously and paralysed and made no marked impression.

The reaction of the audiences ranged from reserved to enthusiastic. Perhaps a quotation from Heinrich Heine would be in place here. Describing his impression of the witches' Sabbath in Berlioz' *Fantastic Symphony*, he wrote, "It is a farce where all the secret serpents we carry in our heart hiss with joy and bite their tails in lust." The same can be said about *The Damnation of Faust* – despite all objections.

Gerhard Bauer
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 2 November 1971)



A scene from the Cologne production of *The Damnation of Faust* (Photo: Stefan Odry)

Kassel Music Festival ends in protest

The 1971 Kassel Music Festival ended with what should have been a concert of modern chamber music but what was in fact converted into a discussion after provoking loud protests.

The *Neue Musik* group from Stuttgart Conservatory played five previously unheard works by Theodore Antoniou, Gerhard Braun, Erhard Karkoschka and Nicolaus Huber in a concert they entitled "Improvisation as Collective Composition" but their music was drowned more and more by expressions of discontent as the evening wore on.

Using a wealth of technical equipment (that did not always work, unfortunately) the players raised everything they could to "sound surfaces" that included quotations and projected slides and at times took on the character of a cabaret.

The boos at the final concert were the first heard levelled against this type of music at the Kassel Music Festival. There were also protests against the mistreatment meted out to a 24,000-Mark piano by the players' fists and elbows.

The 1971 Kassel Music Festival was cursed from the very start. The organising body, the Kassel-based International Working Group for Music, had to accept from the very outset that the financial assistance from the cultural authorities and the city of Kassel would be less than in previous years and the event was limited to one weekend.

The Festival was devoted to the subject of composition and improvisation but the very first performance by the Lilli Friedemann Improvisation group – composed of musicians and music students – showed that what was being presented was not free improvisation but the result of weeks of rehearsal.

Hans-Martin Linde of Basel and Mathias Siedel of Hamburg showed the firmer limits of improvisation of Baroque music in their talks.

A colourful and many-sided contribution to the programme was formed by the

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Boy Mozart's *Mitridate* performed in Düsseldorf

A premiere with a difference recently took place in the Deutsche Oper am Rhein in Düsseldorf when Mozart's *Mitridate* was staged as an introduction to a Mozart Week featuring all his great operas from *Idomeneo to The Magic Flute*.

A Mozart premiere two hundred years after the first performance of the work may be a sensation but *Mitridate* is no longer completely unknown.

The Salzburg Mozarteum found the score of the opera written when Mozart was only fourteen, featured it in a concert performance in Salzburg in 1970 and followed this up with the first stage production of it for two hundred years at this year's Salzburg Festival.

Düsseldorf is now following in Salzburg's footsteps and this production, like the one in Salzburg, is open to criticism.

But most of the criticism would have to be directed against Mozart and this would not do justice to the fourteen-year-old prodigy or the position of an opera composer during those times.

Mozart, pleased at receiving a commission to write an opera from Milan, could do nothing else but convert the Racine-based material into a series of separate numbers – as was then the convention – and include in it his early experiences.

Faced with the Baroque model, the hollow gesture and the exultant pathos he did the best he could in this situation. After the rather irrelevant-sounding overture he composed aria after aria, venturing a duet and a shy attempt at a finale.

The Düsseldorf production includes 21 of the original 25 numbers, sometimes shortening them as well as modifying the acts. This may be contrary to accuracy but it does conform to operatic practice.

The main thing was to mask the shortcomings and lack of dramatic conflict. The opera remained a fancy-dress concert even though the production was by Ernst Poettgen.

Poettgen presented his audience with a clear and authentic version of the arias, adding a gesture here and there but never modifying the original or smoothing over the cracks.

Jan Skalicky's splendid wardrobe and Ruodi Barth's decor may have had little dramatic function but it made the production pleasant and appealed to the audience's eye.

Visually, the opera is poor – even when it was premiered in Milan at Christmas 1770 two hours of ballet had to be included to make it worth watching – but the ear can delight in the pronounced and sensitive wealth of detail produced by the infant prodigy Mozart.

Günther Wich gave an authentic reading of the score with the well-prepared and well-trained Düsseldorf orchestra, he kept the musical line tight, stressed the passages that needed stressing though he sometimes exaggerated this.

Nicola Tagger did not sing the lead role as well as it should have been sung but accepted the boos at the end with admirable calm.

Excellent performances were given by the four female roles. Rachel Yakar and Julia Hamari played the king's two sons, Meredith Zara was the designated though not legitimate queen and Ingrit Liljeberg played the spurned lover of the pro-Roman Prince Farnace.

The opera was sung in Italian. A narrator explained what was happening in between numbers and, often enough, in the middle of some recitatives. This unfortunate and unnecessary step should be reversed at once.

Hanspeter Krellmann
(Kieler Nachrichten, 28 October 1971)



A scene from Mozart's *Mitridate* (Photo: Fred Kilché)

■ THE ARTS

Nolde sketches exhibited at Bremen

As at the much-travelled Edvard Munch exhibition last year, the Emil Nolde exhibition in the series *Masters of Drawing* at the Bremen Kunsthalle profits decidedly from the fact that the artist left a huge legacy of works.

Long before his death in 1956, and in fact probably in conjunction with his wife Ada, who died in 1946, Emil Nolde created the Seebüll Foundation. This is situated in the village he chose as his home in 1927 when he was 60, Seebüll, near Niebüll on Schleswig-Holstein's Frisian coastline.

The Foundation has made this exhibition in honour of the graphic and water-colour artist possible.

All in all Nolde's artistic form is often of a mainly graphic kind, even in those works where colour dominates, and the most impressive part of many of them is graphic precision and clarity with their power of conviction.

But as a graphic artist Nolde was not what could be called a man possessed. He did not go along with Menzel's theory: "All drawings are good; drawing all is better." Nor was he like Beckmann always in possession of a sketch-book. The composition of his pictures is not determined by the line as was Beckmann's. His production as a graphic artist was not so prolific as for instance that of fellow-Expressionist Ernst Ludwig Kirchner.

Emil Nolde's drawings were not cool, not accurate in the old sense. But they were permeated with lines that moved in a lively fashion often with a rather nervy effect.

He drew in order to note down impressions, in order to capture picture ideas before they could escape, to formulate his artistic ideas as they were dictated by the moment.

And there was a fair degree of symbolism in these works, ranging from expressive colouring to religious content and the pair symbolism that is so dramatic, for example *Tier und Weib* (Animal and woman) a water-colour dated 1931/35. But apart from the Biblical material Nolde touches there was hardly any artistic altercation. Nolde was far too engrossed in his own world of observation, thought and dream for that.

The Nolde sketches were often produced per se or as a shorthand form of internal and external experience or of fantastic bits of imagination. They were more often conceived in this way than as a preparation for a planned painting.

Most of the sketches and water-colours at the Bremen exhibition were done by Nolde when he was on his travels – these voyages included a trip to the South Seas via Russia and China in 1913 and 1914, to Hamburg in 1910 where the famous brush drawings of the harbour were executed, to Spain in 1921 where Nolde was enchanted by the life of the gypsies, to Berlin mainly in 1910 and 1911 where Nolde frequented the theatre, variety shows and dances, on country walks – the others were executed in memorory of all these events.

Little remained for Nolde but memories between 1933 and 1945 when he was among the despised 'decadent' artists. During this time he withdrew to a room in his Seebüll house and executed the "unpainted pictures" most of them drawn from his memory and 'inner vision'.

Then in 1951 the aged Nolde had to give up oil painting because of a broken arm.

Nolde made much use of "lightning artistry" and water-colour techniques in order to capture visions that were crowding in on him. And in the case of water-colour work this was appropriate for Nolde's love of experimentation. Occasionally, for example, he would develop a picture from water colours accidentally running.

This corresponded to his rejection of art that was full of detail and he loved the opportunities it offered him for intensive, generous work leading to magical blossoming and glowing of the colours and transparency corresponding to the visionary man of religion in Nolde.

As a result he succeeded in producing some of the best perspicuous pictures in modern German art, especially landscapes executed with feeling deep within, sometimes created with such concentration that the colour tones bordered on the abstract.

This exhibition in Bremen reflects the creative process leading to the graphic work, including relevant and related water-colour works, all dating from 1900 and after, when Emil Nolde's artistic power and individual style had unfolded.

This was creation without many intermediate stages of development. Individual complex factors do emerge from the whole, particularly via the more than a thousand "unpainted pictures" in the period 1938 to 1945, with which Nolde produced and bequeathed a total work so full of inner richness and undoubted beauty that it is today among the most admired collections of contemporary graphic art.

Herbert H. Wagner
(Vorwärts, 28 October 1971)



A Nolde sketch dating from 1901 (Photo: Katalog)

Continued from page 6

"Baroque Chamber Music" concert with Emilia Petrescu of Bucharest as soprano, Hans-Martin Linde of Basle on the flute and recorder, Alfred Sous of Frankfurt on the oboe along with Heinrich Haferland of Hanover, Martha Schister from Stuttgart and Mathias Siedel from Hamburg.

Another concert given during the Kassel Music Festival was "Chamber Music and Jazz". The Werner Heider Jazz Combo of Erlangen played works by contemporary composers such as Werner Jacob, Hans Ulrich Lehmann, Hens Ulrich Engelmann und Werner Heider himself in which jazz improvisations alternated with elements of chamber music. This genre of music also has its enthusiasts.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 2 November 1971)

Art for art's sake has been overtaken by art for investment's sake

Spectacular international art sales and the obvious undying interest of art enthusiasts at the recent autumn sales which showed some amazing price rises in certain cases have attracted public attention to the art market once again.

Without doubt the de facto revaluation of the Mark has favoured art purchases abroad. London, Amsterdam and Delft offer German art buyers, dealers and private purchasers many interesting pieces. On the other hand it rarely seems worthwhile to obtain antiques from countries to the East via Vienna.

To follow the market systematic observation is essential, just as in the case of the stock market. Reactions must be swift if bargains are to be snapped up and profits made while prices are high.

The general upward spiral of prices in this country of late is reflected in the art market, but capital investment cannot ever be taken as one of the main considerations of dealings on the art market. A comparison of capital investment in shares and in works of art is difficult and probably of little value.

Falling prices for objets d'art are brought about by changes in taste and of course economic factors as well. During an economic recession high quality objects keep their price. But works of lower quality invariably lose value. But works of art are not so badly affected by currency vagaries as are shares.

Thus it is also a doubtful business when international financiers and art experts begin to institutionalise dealings in art. "Investments and dealings in art," is the description a recently founded investment company has given to its line of business.

A work by Seurat acquired by an investment fund for two million Marks might in certain circumstances be sold a few years later for twice the price. But of course it is not possible to issue a daily "share index" for the benefit of the investor.

If, despite this, antiques and works of art are considered useful as investment propositions there are other deciding factors to be taken into account, prestige for example.

A colourful Chagall or a sketch by Daumier would not be allowed to lie unnoticed in a safe.

On many occasions art investors start off as casual puchasers or someone who sees a work that happens to fit in with the décor of his house. Realisation of the value of what he has acquired as a buffer against inflation comes later.

For this type of person a well-known art dealer has devised two guidelines: never buy anything that is fashionable at the time – prices are inflated and are likely to drop, and, right from the start, specialise in one sphere of art, be it coloured engravings of old-time herbal remedies or hand-painted Bohemian glassware.

Altar pieces by Dutch masters, the Swabian Madonna and Child or Merian's copperplate engraving of Nuremberg are among much sought-after works today and can be sold at great profit.

A sixteenth-century Greek icon sold by a dealer for 2,000 Marks a mere seven years ago was recently bought back by him for 8,000 Marks. But the dealer was not prepared to say how long he intended to keep this work in the hope of making a handsome profit.

But when internationally renowned dealers "pawn" works they have in stock to customers on the understanding that they will redeem the pledge in a few years time at a higher price, then the idea of speculation is really and truly implanted in the heart of the collector/investor.

At the Munich Art and Antiques Fair (28 October to 8 November) the old masters Dürer and Rembrandt were among works on offer. Individual works from Dürer's *Kleine Passion* fetched 200 Marks. This is an excellent example of how reasonable the prices for some old works of graphic art are, even today. The suggestive powers of a great name like Dürer do not immediately lead to grossly inflated prices.

There is a huge market for graphic reproductions. Prices for good works of this kind have in the past ten years increased more than fifty-fold.

Michael Wenings's *Topographie Bavaria*, copperplate engravings from the early eighteenth century in four volumes, fetched 750 Marks fifteen years ago – today they are worth 28,000 Marks.

A glance at recent auctions in the Federal Republic shows that the interest in old paintings remains unabated, eighteenth century pottery has had a sensational come-uppance and old Russian silver is gaining in popularity.

The schools of art at the turn of the century maintain their fascination despite price rises of anything between 10,000 and 40,000 Marks.

Enthusiasts are prepared to pay more than 5,000 Marks for fine old pocket watches. Old furniture, German cupboards and Rococo chests are much in demand as is anything in the way of ornaments from Empire style cahndeliers to vases in *Jugendstil*. *Jugend* art works are as attractive as ever. Things were a little quieter when it came to sculpture and the high cost of valuation put many people off.

Renowned international collectors, rich art lovers and recognised experts are slowly dying out. As they do so their works pass to foundations and are off the open market for good.

These groups are being replaced by those who have become quite prosperous as the economy has expanded, those who set up flourishing factories after the War, the self-employed and the broad mass of art lovers among the white-collar workers, craftsmen and even blue-collar workers.

Horst Schwarzer
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 30 October 1971)

■ EDUCATION

Commission discusses future of German schools abroad

West Germany's educational and cultural policy abroad is being re-examined. After Foreign Minister Walter Scheel published his new guidelines last year a parliamentary commission of inquiry met for the first time this March to examine cultural policy abroad and suggest ways in which it could be improved. The members of the commission of inquiry are now touring Latin America to study German and German-language schools abroad.

Bonn currently finances about 250 schools throughout the world. This figure does not include the 160 schools for German settlers in some South American countries.

Seventy thousand pupils attend the schools along with ten thousand children taking preliminary courses. They are taught by 1,500 German teachers and 3,500 local teachers. The German school in London has just been re-opened.

These figures make impressive reading. But the schools and teachers paid by Bonn also swallow up impressive sums of money. This year's expenditure totals 126 million Marks, about one third of the money available for cultural work abroad.

When taking stock of the activities of German schools abroad it must be remembered that they are only one feature of cultural work abroad. Their importance in spreading German language and culture has declined over the years.

A century or only fifty years ago the German embassy and German school were usually the only bodies to spread German culture abroad.

Nowadays there are other organisations such as the Goethe Institute, the Adenauer and Ebert Foundations, film and tape services and West German radio transmissions for foreign listeners.

For this reason, if for no other, the ways and means of supporting these schools must be re-examined in future.

The schools financed by Bonn vary a lot. "There are as many types of school as there are schools," commented one of the staff of the Central Bureau for Schools Abroad in Cologne. Though there is some truth in his claim the schools abroad can be divided into three rough categories.

There are the schools attended by the children of German emigrants who have become naturalised in their new home. These children are taught according to the syllabus of their host country but in German.

Schools of this type can be found in Chile or South Africa. Their value is not particularly great today as these former colonists are being gradually integrated into their new homeland – and this is also true where language is concerned.

Embassy schools form the second type of German school abroad. These include the German schools in Brussels and Moscow and are normally attended only by the children of West German embassy staffs or experts.

Schools of this type play a minimal role in West Germany's culturel work abroad. Some decision ought to be taken on whether these schools should continue to be financed with the money set aside for cultural policy abroad.

The third category includes schools where Germans are taught alongside children from the host country. A West German syllabus is usually used though it is adapted to teaching practice in the country in question.

This type of school is of immense importance for West Germany's cultural policy abroad as German pupils are educated alongside local children who then learn about the German language and the German education system. A school of this type provides the greatest opportunity for a cultural exchange.

But there are a number of problems surrounding these schools too – especially if a kindergarten is attached to the school which is often the case.

Attending a kindergarten normally entitles a child to continue his studies at the school. But can teachers tell whether a five- or six-year-old will be equal to the demands school work will place on him in the next few years?

The high number of pupils who fall by the wayside suggests that they cannot. The many drop-outs are subject not only to frustration. They swell the ranks of the discontented in the country in question and are also potential opponents of the German schools to which, rightly or wrongly, they attach blame for their failure.

There is a further problem that affects both the kindergarten stage and the elementary school. Can children be taught in a foreign language during their first years at school? Don't children have any right to learn their mother tongue beforehand?

Is this a form of cultural imperialism (however unintentional) that is incompatible with the declared aim of intensifying contacts between two cultures of equal standing?

Lessons learnt in German schools in Turkey for instance suggest that a bicultural and bilingual education should not begin until the secondary stage. There is no primary stage there and the number of drop-outs is small compared to the figures for other German schools.

If a decision were taken to adopt this practice everywhere or at least in a large number of countries, this would represent a far-reaching change in the German school system abroad.

Advocates of the opposite course of teaching children German from the kindergarten stage are in positions of power however and can put forward a number of good arguments.

Small children find it easy to learn a foreign language, they claim, and the aim is to make them truly bilingual. The commission of inquiry will find it difficult to thrash out a recommendation here.

German schools abroad pose a large number of other problems. Should they adopt the curriculum of West German schools or that of the host country? Should the final examinations be German, native or a combination of the two? Should the teachers be Germans or locals?

Some thought will also have to go into the question of whether more teachers should be sent to foreign state and private schools where they can teach German as a foreign language or take specialist courses in German. Fifty teachers are currently employed abroad under schemes of this type, most of them in the French-speaking parts of Africa.

If similar schemes were adopted generally there would be some justification for closing unprofitable and relatively ineffectual German schools. The money saved could be concentrated on the focal points of German cultural work abroad for which funds have previously been in short supply. These include the erection of new school buildings or the expansion of existing facilities.

The Bundestag commission of inquiry faces a difficult task especially as the school system abroad must be judged and if possibly reformed according to the overall policy for cultural work abroad.

Expenditure will not be the only factor to play a major role in deliberations. The members of the commission must always bear in mind the question of how the German and German-language schools abroad can forge links even better than in the past.

Bernhard Ohse.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 28 October 1971)

Teaching staffs rocket

Between 1967 and 1972 Federal state budgets have made allowances for an increase in the number of university teachers from 333,329 to 486,944, a rise of 153,615 posts or over 46 per cent.

Staff in other sectors of the public services has grown at a far slower rate. While the number of clerical staff at West Germany's schools and universities rose by over 43 per cent between 1960 and 1969 the staff of the finance authorities grew by only 7.2 per cent.

The statistics, issued in Wiesbaden by the Hesse Ministry of Finance, were used by the Finance Ministers Conference to refute claims by the head of the Education and Science Trade Union that the Ministers of Finance were saving money in the wrong sector.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 28 October 1971)

New edition of catalogue of German-speaking scientists



Kürschners Deutscher Gelehrten-Kalender recently conducted a survey to discover how many scholars, professors and lecturers of technology and science were German-speaking.

The result are included in the new edition of the reference work. At present there are some 6,750 scholars in the scientific sphere. Three thousand of them are natural scientists, three thousand technologists and a further 750 mathematicians. They are all currently teaching or doing research at universities in West Germany, East Germany, Austria or Switzerland.

The new Kürschner contains the names of 25,000 German-speaking professors and researchers and provides biographical data and details of their academic work.

Alongside the 6,750 scientists there are 12,250 scholars of the arts and 5,500 medics. There is also a list of German-speaking scholars who are scattered around the world. Most of them are emigrants who left Germany during the thirties.

The new reference work (published by Walter de Gruyter & Co of Berlin in two volumes costing 206 Marks) is larger than the last edition five years ago but still remains of manageable size because of the thinner paper used.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 27 October 1971)



■ MARITIME AFFAIRS

Hapag-Lloyd flag ship makes its final bow

DIE ZEIT

Bremen, the majestic flagship of Hapag-Lloyd, the country's largest shipping line, will fly the Federal Republic ensign for the last time on its 300th voyage. The pride and joy of German shipping for more than a decade has been sold to Demitri Chandris, the Greek magnate.

The *Bremen*'s fate has been on the cards since July when Hapag-Lloyd laconically noted that their two liners, *Bremen* and *Europa*, would no longer work the North Atlantic run.

The two liners were to go cruising instead, the company stated. But insiders already knew that converting the *Bremen* for cruising would be too expensive.

Market research commissioned by Hapag-Lloyd had revealed that the number of potential older travellers prepared to pay the price of traditional Lloyd service on the North Atlantic crossing is steadily on the decline.

Cruises are aimed at a younger market for which the 21,500-GRT *Europa* can be more readily converted than the 32,360-GRT *Bremen*, a luxury liner.

Running costs are also on the increase. According to Hapag-Lloyd staff, oil and repair costs are in any case a more expensive item for liners than for other vessels, particularly the *Bremen*, which at one stage emloyed a crew of 560.

Norddeutscher Lloyd, as it then was, bought the former French turbine steamer *Pasteur* in 1958 for thirty million Marks and ploughed in a further 65 million in conversion work before the *Bremen* made its maiden voyage.

The company feels further investment in new engines, for instance, to fit the *Bremen* out for the cruise trade is more than it can afford.

Plans are to be drawn up to ensure that the 460 crew members suffer no hardship as a result. Some of them are to be transferred to other Hapag-Lloyd liners.

The *Bremen* is the rule rather than the exception. Shipping lines are worried not only about trends in line traffic; cruising does not seem to be the money-spinner it was hoped it might prove to be either.

Axel Bitsch-Christensen, Danish managing director of Deutsche Atlantik-Linie, recently sprung an unpleasant surprise on the 230 shareholders in the *Hanseatic* and the *Hamburg*.

No interest payable

There will, he stated, for the time being be no more interest paid on the capital they have provided to buy and run Deutsche Atlantik's two liners. Rising costs have eaten up profits.

Both ships are in the cruise trade and according to sales director Gilbert von Holtzapfel are extremely popular. Yet despite bookings for the current West Indies season exceeding ninety and 85 per cent of capacity respectively this year's operational surplus is expected not to exceed six million Marks.

With annual capital and interest repayments on other debts outstanding running at 6.7 million Marks the company will thus end the year in the red.

Yet Bitsch-Christensen's plans have been a continual success story. By resorting to every last possibility of tax avoidance he was able to offer well-to-do people the prospect of making substantial gains on capital invested.

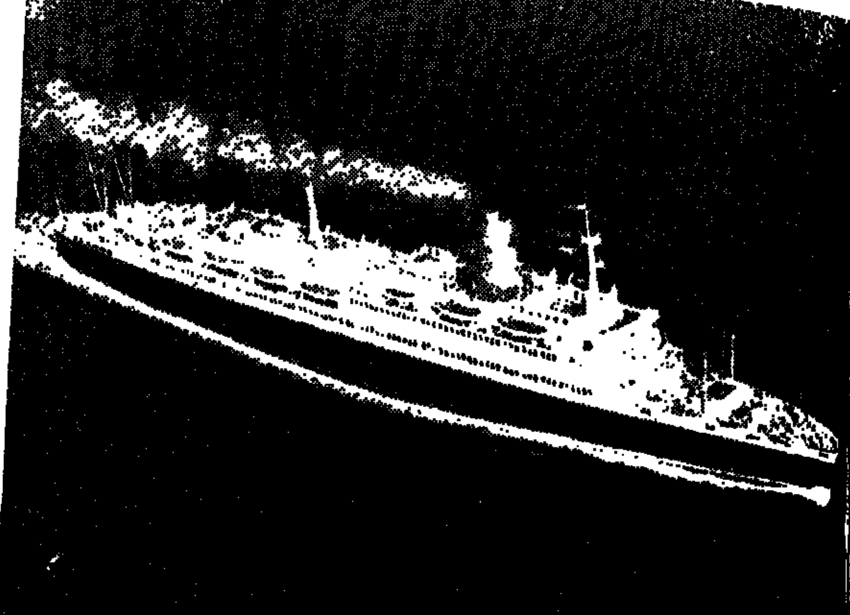
Were they to invest 100,000 Marks in the company, he told potential shareholders, they would, by paying six per cent interest on half the amount in the form of a loan, be able to write off 80,000 Marks worth of tax.

So much cash was forthcoming that in 1969 he was able to build this country's first new liner since the war, the *Hamburg*. The cost of building the *Hamburg* was met in part by a twenty-million-Mark government loan at low interest rates and underwritten by the state of Hamburg.

In fifteen years, Bitsch-Christensen reckoned, the two liners would bring in 312 million Marks in running profits, enough to repay the loan and make a handsome profit for investors.

Rising costs and wage increases wrought havoc to his calculations and Bitsch-Christensen is now trying to have the loans extended from ten to twelve years.

In the *Hanseatic*'s case he has already succeeded in boosting the initial credit of nine million Marks to twelve million, underwritten by the Federal government. The additional capital is intended to cover ready cash requirements that might occur.



The fifth and probably last *Bremen* to fly the Hapag-Lloyd flag

(Photo: [illegible])

Despite the temporary shortage of ready cash Bitsch-Christensen sees no cause for alarm as regards long-term cruising prospects. But pundits feel that the sale of the *Bremen* will not be the last word in the matter. They are afraid that this country may have to lower the ensign not only in line traffic but also in cruising.

Foreign cruise operators, the Greeks for instance, pay less tax, lower wages and manage with much smaller staff. As a result they are in a far better position to compete.

The one consolation for people who recall with pleasure the heyday of German shipping is that they will still be able to book seven-day Aegean cruises on the *Bremen*, though of course it will no longer boast the name.

Horst-Wolfgang Bremke

(Die Zeit, 5 November 1971)

Hamburg-Süd shipping conference celebrates 100th year of its existence

On Staurday, 4 November 1871, representatives of eleven well-known Hamburg firms met to found the Hamburg-South American Steam Shipping Co., Hamburg-Süd for short, with a modest initial share capital of three and three quarter million Marks.

A few weeks later the shareholders registered under the provisions of company law were Johannes Schuback & Söhne, represented by partner Heinrich Amsinck (perhaps a better-known name in the Hamburg business world), C. Woermann, August Bolten, Joh. Berenberg-Gossler & Co., F. W. Burchard, Berkefeld & Michahelles, Hundeicker & Abegg, F. Laeisz, Ross, Vidal & Co., A. Tesdorpf & Co. and Commerz- und Disconto-Bank.

The new company's first move was to purchase from the Hamburg-Brazilian Steamship Co. three steamers with a total gross registered tonnage of not quite four thousand.

By the outbreak of the First World War Hamburg-Süd boasted a fleet of 57 vessels with a total of 330,000 GRT. When the war was over not a single vessel remained.

Hamburg-Süd started again from scratch with three small sailing schooners with a capacity of 300 tons each. Subsequently passenger shipping proved to be a money-spinner for the company.

The *Cap Arkona II*, which made its maiden voyage in 1927, was the finest luxury liner of the day. By the Second World War the line again boasted 52 vessels with a gross registered tonnage of 385,000.

Yet the trading position was not as healthy as this figure might indicate. In the immediate pre-war years government intervention in world shipping caused a decline in cargo of twenty per cent in one year alone and the number of passenger sailings also declined from 210 to 145.

This second phase of the company's history was accompanied by a change in ownership. In 1934 Oetker bought a stake in Hamburg-Süd. In 1937 Louis Oetker and Richard Kaselowsky, Oetker's senior manager, were appointed members of the board, to be followed five years later by the young banker Rudolf August Oetker, the present head of the Bielefeld firm.

But once again, in 1945, Hamburg-Süd was left without a single vessel afloat. Together with John Eggert and Herbert Amsinck the younger Oetker set about building up the line again.

Organisational changes resulted in a new entry in the companies register. In 1951 the company was registered as Hamburg-Südamerikanische Dampf-

DIE WELT

schiffahrtsgesellschaft Eggert & Amsinck.

Its initial company status was that of a KG or limited partnership, later an oHG or unlimited mercantile partnership.

The passenger trade, once the company's pride and joy, was abandoned after the Second World War and more attention paid to the original purpose, freight carriage between Europe and South America.

Hamburg-Süd now runs thirty ships, including three in which others have a holding, with a total capacity of some 565,000 tons deadweight.

Thrity-five to forty vessels are also under charter and between them have a cargo capacity of an additional half million tons.

These figures reflect the largest programme of newly-built vessels in the company's century of existence. Including the three ships in which other firms have a stake some 360 million Marks have so far been invested.

On the occasion of its centenary Hamburg-Süd disclosed details of turnover for the first time ever. Domestic turnover during the last year of account amounted to 408.9 million Marks, 382.91 million from shipping and 19.98 million from miscellaneous activities.

Line traffic to South America accounts for 25 per cent of this total. The Columbus line, which deals with the eastern seaboard of the United States and Australia and New Zealand, accounts for a further 27 per cent.

Line traffic between Europe and the Pacific accounts for four per cent of turnover, the Middle East and other ports of call fifteen per cent or so. Worldwide tramp shipping accounts for a further 24 per cent and other trading activities for five per cent.

In 1971 Hamburg-Süd expect to record a turnover of 430 million Marks.

John Henry de La Trobe, spokesman for the management, was less specific about trading profits. His sole comment was that the company had so far operated at a profit.

This year shipping will probably make a loss for the first time ever but the loss will be more than offset by sales of vessels.

Herr de La Trobe felt unable to forecast likely developments in the company's second century of trading. Shipping, he noted, was in such a difficult position that it was hard enough to forecast the course of events over the next five years even.

Hamburg-Süd, he commented, was finding a decision on new kinds of shipping more difficult than the fresh start the company had had to make on two past occasions.

He was unusually frank in expressing his thanks to the Federal government for its financial assistance in the past and equally frank about the change-over to flags of convenience.

This, he stated, was a logical step, particularly in tramp shipping, towards internationalisation of shipping.

(Die Welt, 3 November 1971)

■ WOMEN'S WORLD

Woman appointed to key job in the crime squad

Talking is the formidable weapon that Rosmarie Frommhold employs to combat crime. She is one of four women who have a key position among the ranks of West Germany's crime squads. Almost one thousand women work with the criminal police departments in this country. She has been able to attain one of the highest positions.

Statistics are not available to throw some light on the role of women in fighting crime, but in Hamburg 41 women work with the city's crime squad and in North Rhine-Westphalia 300 females are employed in the battle against crime.

Rosmarie Frommhold's career is typical. Her story began when in 1927 Adolf Schönfelder signed a letter addressed to the Hamburg Senate in which he said, "the criminal police would benefit considerably from assistance by women and the aid their feminine qualities would give in the fight against crime as well as in sociological considerations."

Adolf Schönfelder's letter opened the way for the employment of women in the criminal police department.

According to past experience women in the crime department maintain that helping boys and girls who hang about the streets is of great help in crime prevention. Latest figures show that criminal acts by juveniles are currently 47 per cent of all crime in North Rhine-Westphalia and 31 per cent in Hamburg.

It would be possible to reduce these percentages, according to Rosmarie Frommhold, if coordination between the various social services were improved. This disadvantage is as much the result of lack of staff as of poor organisation. Efforts are currently being made in Hamburg to improve this situation. There are a number of cases of juvenile crime that have recently alarmed police enforcement agencies.

A little while ago a 42-year-old man who went to the aid of two young people was assaulted by a group of 'rockers'. He was knocked down and grievously hurt. He later died.

The young person who was mainly responsible for this attack was well known to the women who worked in the crime squad. He had several previous convictions. One of the women in the crime police commented: "It is obvious that towards the end of his criminal career he will be guilty of murder."

A special squad has been set up in Hamburg to deal with the problem of 'rockers'. A centre for young people has been proposed so that they will not have to go to penal settlements when convicted. But there is insufficient money available to bring these ideas to fruition.

On this subject Rosmarie Frommhold said: "It is much easier to re-establish a young person in society than to try to do so when he is older and has probably become a recidivist."

She has discussed problems with parents of young people who have become delinquents in order to find the source of the trouble. She has discovered that in many cases the parents were too busy when the children were young to give them proper care and attention, preferring to give them generous allowances of pocket money and so trying to buy their affection. She can quote a number of instances where children have become delinquent in order to attract their parents' attention to them.

Rosmarie Frommhold is well acquainted with the problems of runaways – such as little Heinz-Georg, who was brought to her bathed in tears – but also of young shoplifters who instead of going to play seek adventure by raiding department stores.

"Generally speaking the first encounter these young people have with the State is with the police, which is of devastating importance in their later lives," Rosmarie Frommhold states.



Rosmarie Frommhold
(Photo: Privat)

She tries to make something positive out of this basically negative experience. This is her reason for trying to help young people who have got into difficulties with the law.

She maintains: "Patience is the most essential quality." The truth of this came to her when she dealt with the case of Deta, one of her "clients". Deta had run away from home and had subsequently been found guilty of a number of crimes. Rosmarie Frommhold did not lose hope that one day she would be able to bring Deta back to the strait and narrow, and her patience was rewarded. Deta took a job and married. Now she has two children. She gave up her old friends which helped a great deal in re-integrating her in society.

These examples show that Adolf Schönfelder was right when he did all he could to introduce women into service with the criminal police. Ideally entrants into the service should have a diploma in social work, but diplomas in other disciplines close to social work are equally acceptable. In general young female entrants begin their work at 23 or 24, but, the details of their posting to working conditions varies from state to state.

Rosmarie Frommhold completed her training as a children's nanny during the war. After the war she served with the police but she agitated from the start of her service for transfer to the crime squad.

After having served with the famous "Davidswache" on Hamburg's Reeperbahn she did courses of further training and eventually achieved her present key position in the crime squad.

Rosemarie Winter
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 30 October 1971)

Women unite!

The more a man in our society is burdened with stress the more women are used as a means of alleviating that stress and providing the male with pleasure." This stirring idea was recently discussed by members of the West German Women's Postgraduate Association.

This Association, meeting in Darmstadt from 29 to 31 October for its annual conference, chose the theme "The meaning of female emancipation today".

Marianne Gatzke spoke on the theme of "Emancipation as a cultural and intellectual phenomenon", and Mechthild Fülles spoke on the topic "Emancipation today".

The Association was founded in Berlin in 1926. It has 1,700 members. The Association is proud of its record for six of its members are in the Bundestag and many serve in various provincial assemblies and on city councils.

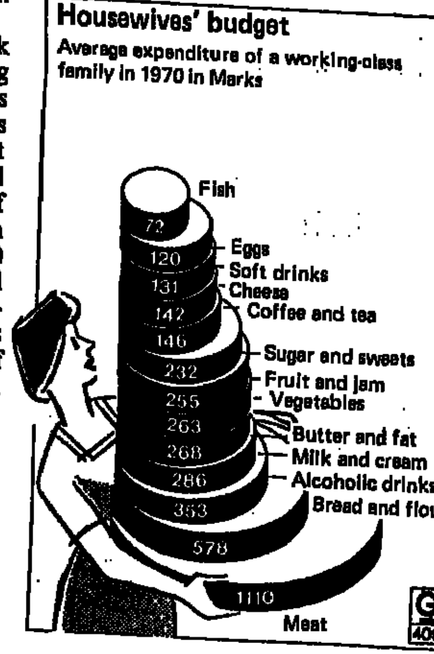
Mechthild Fülles asked why today the question of female emancipation must be discussed. She said: "The general poor educational and professional opportunities and her inadequate participation in political life are all symptoms which are defined by insufficient emancipation for women."

She continued: "Women who work must do so for lesser pay than men doing the same job. And further, in the old days despite society's concept of the female as the weaker sex it did not prevent that society from employing her on the land and now society does not think twice of employing women to do piecework in industry so that by the time they are 30 or 35 they are physical and psychological wrecks and considered to be unemployable. In essence the physical inadequacies of women is not a sufficient explanation of the low status and poor remuneration offered women."

Mechthild Fülles went on to comment that women are themselves partly responsible for their situation today. Women are to day more concerned with the immediate problems of their families rather than with the larger questions of her education for our society.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 1 November 1971)

Housewives' budget
Average expenditure of a working-class family in 1970 in Marks



Inefficient housewives

Housewives in the Federal Republic spend more time doing their homework than housewives in other countries with a similar standard of living, according to a recent international work comparison.

It would be pleasant to be able to quote housewives from Sweden or Holland as being neglectful in their household duties, but this is not possible. On the contrary they are shining examples as practionners of good household management.

Married women in Sweden devote 29 hours a week to house work, in Holland wives spend 39 hours of the week cleaning and such household jobs. But in the Federal Republic wives spend 43 hours at domestic chores and they make the work hard for themselves.

The Federal Republic Research Bureau for Household Management came up with some other interesting figures.

A women who does not go out to work and has two children to look after works 10.3 hours a day, almost as much time as a women who has four children to care for.

Housekeeping is a small industry in this country as well, according to the figures. It seems that 50 milliard working hours are put in on looking after the home annually. The similar figure for trade and industry is 15 milliard hours.

From this it can be assumed that housekeeping should be better organised so that savings in time, energy and money can be introduced. To most housewives the word "rationalisation" is a foreign word.

(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 28 October 1971)

Schoolboys and lads working questioned about their dream wife

The girl I shall marry one day should be just like Sophia Loren," a young 16-year-old said. His comment is not uncommon. One in three 15- to 17-year-olds who is working thinks of some famous film star as being the ideal wife for him, according to a survey conducted by sociologist Henrik Kreutz, who questioned 2,000 15- to 17-year-olds about their ideas for their future.

It seems that the mother has a job keeping up with the competition offered by more glamorous women as the ideal wife. Only among country boys, those who are still at school and among those who have already started to work does the mother manage to maintain to a fair degree her ancient position as the traditional idea of a boy's future wife.

Thirty five per cent of city boys considered their mother as a guide to the kind of wife they wanted, whilst 32 per cent of these youths plumped for an actress.

The survey showed that third formers and second formers were less ready to consider their future wife from the ranks of film stars than young boys who had already started a job. Before considering film stars they looked up to most admired women among their friends and relations.

One in three of these saw the qualities they most admired in a wife in a sister, a charming neighbour or an aunt.

Among school boys girls of a similar age played a much greater role than these girls did in the considerations of working boys. Only one in ten of these saw their dream wife among the young girls in their circle of friends.

More than half of the young lads questioned had a steady girl friend. One in every three of the boys who had a steady girl friend looked upon her as the ideal for a future wife. The boys who were out at work on the other hand were not so enchanted with their girlfriends. Only one in seven considered their 'steady' as a future ideal wife.

From these statistics Henrik Kreutz deducted that the relationship between a schoolboy and his girlfriend was more meaningfull than a similar relationship between a working lad and his girlfriend.

It was equally interesting to note that most of the young men between 15 and 17 asked did not see their current girlfriend as a model for a future wife – 85 per cent of the boys out at work and 70 per cent of the boys still at school.

The impression gained is that young men who are out at work only regard their girlfriend as a 'casual' acquaintance and not in a serious manner.

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 23 October 1971)

■ SPORT

West German soccer rocked by bribes scandal

Hardly a day passes without fresh details of the so-called Federal league football scandal hitting the headlines. Allegations of bribery and corruption are levelled at all and sundry.

Professional football, the country's most popular spectator sport, seems to be sinking ever deeper into the mire of match-rigging and there are undoubtedly more skeletons in the cupboard than the watchdogs of football dare imagine.

As long ago as 1965 the late Paul Ronge, a well-known defence counsel, saw the writing on the wall to the court of appeal of the Football Association. He defended Hertha BSC, the Berlin club, against accusations of having exceeded the limits laid down in the so-called Federal league statute and paid players under contract more than the maximum legal salary.

Hertha, like everyone else, had disregarded the pay provisions of the statute but unlike other Federal league clubs had been indicted on the strength of admissions made by its own players.

"This statute," Ronge proclaimed, brandishing his monocle at the court, "is the victim of its greatest advantage, that the men who drafted it were idealists."

The court was unmoved. Hertha was banned out of the league. Yet other violations were studiously neglected. The whipping-boy had been found and an example set.

This attitude on the part of the FA was to no mean extent to blame for dishonesty in professional football mushrooming from a relatively harmless system of fringe benefits to pay players what they were worth into a maelstrom of incompetence, criminal behaviour and greed, to quote TV commentator Dieter Gütt not long ago.

Gütt was disgusted with the largest sports association in the world, the one-million-member Federal Republic Football Association, the governing bodies of which are the sole arbiters of the country's favourite game.

According to opinion polls one German in two between the ages of sixteen and sixty turns first to the football reports in his morning paper every Monday. Chancellor Erhard was also a devoted reader of Kicker, the football magazine published twice a week.

The FA, established in 1900, seems to have been careless of the responsibility it owes to the public as the guardian of the country's favourite sport.

Club finances have been left for the most part in the hands of honorary officials with the result that most are deeply in debt. Only four Federal league clubs can claim not to be in the red.

Officials representing the amateur game also still have the final say on matters concerning professional football. A mere eighteen out of 155 votes at the annual conference are cast by the professionals.

This, for instance, is why there is still no second professional division. The leading officials of the state associations are afraid their regional leagues might sustain a loss in power and influence as a result.

So it is that the two amateur clubs promoted to the Federal league each season are seriously handicapped before they even start.

Clubs already in the league have all the time in the world to train and sign on new players while the newcomers are still battling for promotion. By the time they know for a fact that they have qualified for the professional leagues the cupboard is bare. Promising new players have already been snapped up by the others.

As a rule newcomers have been relegated again after only one season in the league because they have lacked outstanding player material. To this extent it is understandable why some have chosen to invest the cash they cannot spend on new players in other ways and means of fighting for Federal league survival.

"The Committee regret their disregard for the rules and regulations of the FA," Arminia Bielefeld note in a sensational admission, "but as a newcomer to the league the Club had no opportunity of signing on additional playing strength."

Failure in the world of football can ruin a man's entire livelihood. It is not long since an ex-official of Schalke 04 of Gelsenkirchen committed suicide for this very reason.

The ability of 22 men to control and kick a leather-cased ball remains nonetheless a welcome opportunity for behind-the-scene strategists to gain fame and prestige. FA chairman Hermann Goesmann, an Osnabrück solicitor, is a case in point.

Six years ago Goesmann claimed to be shocked to the core by relatively harmless offences against FA statutes and was considering resigning in protest. Needless to say, he has yet to do so.

He too was the man who in what *Bild Zeitung* called the gravest scandal that has

DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES
SONNTAGSBLATT

ever shaken football in this country suggested the idea of a full-scale amnesty.

As each day brought with it fresh admissions and disclosures Goesmann, realising that his influence on the course of events was negligible, was only too serious about an amnesty as the only solution to the problem.

He forgot, of course, that this would toll the death knell of the vestiges of FA credibility.

On the same day Dr Gerhardt, FA spokesman, rushed into print to contradict his chairman. "A full-scale amnesty for the Federal football league would be the worst conceivable solution," he commented.

He emphasised that the FA was determined to get to the bottom of every allegation and establish the facts and every aspect of them right down to the smallest detail.

This is the task with which Stuttgart magistrate Hans Kindermann, chairman of the FA control committee, has been entrusted. After a few weeks of investigations he confidently noted that a fair amount of the iceberg of bribery and corruption of which only the tip had at first been visible had meanwhile been brought to light.

In the process the following verdicts have been passed: –

– Ex-chairman Horst-Gregorio Canellas of Kickers Offenbach has been banned for life from holding office in a football club.

– Several of his fellow club officials have been banned from holding office for varying lengths of time.

– Two Berlin professionals, Bernd Patzke and Tasso Wild, have been banned from playing for two seasons and life respectively.

– Cologne goalkeeper Manfred Manglitz has also been banned for life.

– Brunswick's Lothar Ulsass, an international in his time, has been suspended for six months.

– Jürgen Neumann, who used to play for Arminia Bielefeld, has been banned for life.

Chairman Peter Maassen and trainer Adi Preissler of Rot-Weiss Oberhausen, who also stood accused, were found not guilty.

The court ruled that there was insufficient proof that Oberhausen had "bought" a 4 2 win against Cologne that just saved them from relegation.

Canellas had forecast beforehand that this would be the outcome. "Nothing," he prophesied, "will happen to Maassen. He is a member of the FA advisory council."

Unfortunately Canellas himself, an Offenbach fruit and vegetable wholesaler, was not a member of an FA body. Yet he had the nerve to start the ball rolling.

At the time of writing half a dozen serious allegations of bribery and corruption are in the pipeline. Any number of new cases could come to light at any moment. "The FA will end up by presiding over its own downfall," Canellas again forecast.

"Is football itself to blame?" *Sport-Illustrierte* wonders. "Hardly," the editorial continues. Have we not elevated cleverness (a word that in German has undertones of sharp practices) to the highest of virtues?

"The people who sold the Bundeswehr the useless HS 30 tank were smart operators alright. So were the people who inaugurated and survived the Bavarian land scandal. And the people who will still swear blind that the casino affair was above board. . . "

Comparisons of this kind are of course no excuse for the goings-on in football but they have laid the groundwork for readiness to live and let live among members of the general public.

Horst-Gregorio Canellas, the tragic hero of this tragicomedy, reckoned and reckons to be overwhelmed by the gestures of public encouragement he has received. To date he has received more than 500 letters, less than ten of which have been negative.

The Plauen former residents association (his native town is in the south-east of the GDR) has voted him Man of the Year.

His protagonists are unlikely to be tarred and feathered by outraged fans either. Tasso Wild, who is now back working at his parents' baker's shop in Nuremberg, is occasionally at the receiving end of comments about his part in the scandal. Customers do not curse him roundly, though, by any means. More often than not they say "You were a fool not to take Canellas' money, Tasso."

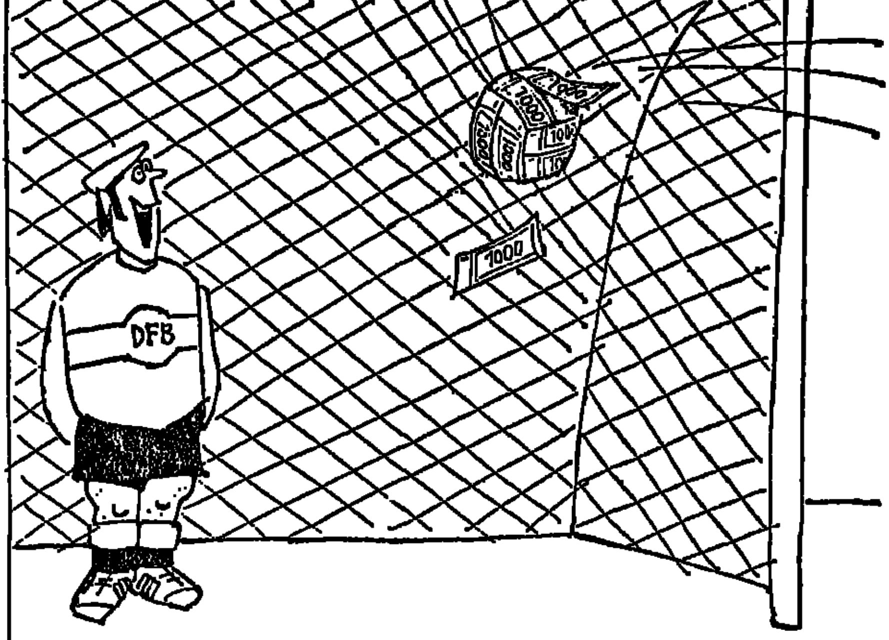
Bernd Patzke lives in Berlin and hopes he will soon be able to play again. He has appealed against the sentence. He too has received a good many letters, most of them sounding a consoling note.

The FA seems to be the least popular of all parties concerned. Apart from a few toadies the general public is none too confident of its ability to get to the bottom of matters and clear up the scandal once and for all.

The FA is partly to blame for this state of affairs, having shut up like a clam when the allegations were first levelled. Notorious critics were not alone in suspecting that the FA were first trying to hush everything up.

The World Cup is to be held in this country in 1974. With three years to go *Der Spiegel* reckons the football landscape is as gloomy as on a dark and stormy night.

Jo Viellvoye
(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 7 November 1971)



It's an ill wind . . . (Wolter/Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt)

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc. 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Cameroon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0.60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7 —
Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
Formosa	NT £ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	5 p
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.60
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	RI 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
Libya	50 Mills
Luxembourg	lfr 6
Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.50
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.65
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.50
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d